

Soldiers - 1928

Awards for Valor.



and her sister, Mrs. Gerry, were the hostesses. Mrs. Jones and her husband were among the few Brooklynites that attended the American Legion convention, which was held in France last year.

Among the comrades that attended the banquet were W. F. Miller, treasurer of the committee; A. P. Jones, Walter Purdy, Rembart Lee, Arnim Swan, Paul Stewart, Robinson, Hunter, and others.

GETS VERDUN MEDAL—

Norman J. Amison, Chicago postman and veteran, who received the Medal of Verdun from France last week.

—Photo by Defender Staff Photographer

Distinguished Service

Medals Given Former Vets

The first four Distinguished Service Medals to be given out in the United States by the French Government on behalf of the Department of Verdun were presented to four members of the Old Fifteenth Regiment at the home of Sergeant George Jones, 388 Waverly avenue, Friday night when the Memorial Day Committee of the George P. Davis Post met there.

Those receiving the medals were Bernard Freeman, chairman of the Memorial Day Committee of the George P. Davis Post No. 116 of the American Legion; Arthur McArthur, senior vice-commander of the post; Frank Branch, adjutant of the post, and Georges Jones. Commander William H. Jones presented the medals. This was done during the course of a banquet that followed the meeting of the post. Mrs. Jones

Soldiers - 1928

In Confederate Army.

**FREDERICK H. MAN,
AWYER. DIES AT 85**

**MEMBER OF NEW YORK BAR FOR 60
YEARS—BREVETTED A MAJOR AT
END OF HIS CIVIL WAR SERVICE.**

Frederick Halsey Man of the law firm of Man & Man, 67 Wall Street, a member of the New York bar for the last sixty years, died yesterday at his residence, 30 West Seventieth Street, after a fortnight's illness of pneumonia at the age of 85. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. D. Anthony Tauszky, and two half-brothers, Alrick H. and Henry Man, both members of his firm. Services will be held at the house at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Man was a native of this city and graduated in 1861 from City College. He entered the Columbia Law School, but left to volunteer for three months' service for the Union in the Civil War. The three months became three years, for after his discharge in September, 1862, as a corporal of the Twenty-second New York Militia, he was commissioned a Captain in the Seventy-ninth United States Colored Infantry, from which he was transferred in August, 1864, to the Eighty-fourth United States Colored Infantry. At the end of the war he was brevetted a Major "for faithful and meritorious service."

He returned to Columbia and completed his preparation for his interrupted career. He received his legal degree in 1867 and won the essay prize. For many years he was a partner of E. Ellery Anderson in Anderson & Man. He was a member of the Loyal Legion.

**SLAVE YOUTH
SAVED TROOPS
FROM DEFEAT**

**Warned Union Forces
of Rebel Move**

New York.—A hero who carried a

warning to Gen. Joe Hooker of the Union forces during the Civil war, that the Confederates were moving north by the thousands, died today at 224 W. 130th St. where he rents rooms for a livelihood. Charles Lomax stated that he was a lad of 12 years and a slave when he crept through the Confederate lines as columns of men in gray uniforms moved at double quick time through the night on the road up to Chancellorville, Va. He located the Union lines and notified a pocket of information led Gen. Hooker to other detachments of men farther up the line to be ready for Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, when sun arose on Chancellorville, 14 miles away.

The aged man living alone, as the sole survivor of his family, recently heard a voice over the radio urging preparedness. In the course of the speech, the voice alluded to the boy who under cover of the darkness had brought news to Gen. Hooker at Fredericksburg that the Confederates were marching to the north along the Rappahannock.

ORDERED TO CROSS REBEL LINE

"The man that owned me, decided to march us from his plantation near Fredericksburg that night. The Yankees were too close to suit him. I'd plowed corn all day and was hungry but I had to go. I decided to escape. When we got to some thick bushes I leaped aside and hid."

"When I got near the high road, I heard marching feet. I crept to the edge of the field and watched them march. For three hours I watched them, silent, perspiring, pushing forward with hardly a sound. At last there was a break in the line, and I ran across. It was 3 in the morning when I reached the Union camp."

The youth was stopped by pickets. After they saw who he was, they asked, "if he had seen any rebels." He told of the marchers. "Come along, son," they said, "you're free now."

Lomax says that was the happiest moment of his life. Troops were moved and a battle ensued while Lomax ate and slept. He was given a job as officer's boy and a uniform and served during the rest of the war, first with the Thirty-fourth New York, then with the First Minnesota regiment, and when that too was mustered out, with the Twenty-fifth New York cavalry. He was at the battles of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Winchester and with General Phil Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

TO REVISIT GETTYSBURG

The war over, he remained with his unit until it was mustered out on Hart's Island after a week in the old Soldier's Rest, in Bleecker St. He obtained a job through the officer he served, a Lieutenant Stephenson, he said, and later went back to see his mother.

The last of Lomax's nine children died 14 years ago. He was a professor of music, the veteran says. His wife died 10 years ago. For 10 years Lomax was butler in the home of

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HERALD

JUN 12 1928 LEAVE OUT WIDOWS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS—

During the last Congress a law was enacted providing \$40.00 a month for all widows of veterans of the Civil War who are now 75 years of age or more. The law is retroactive and provides back pay for those who have advanced beyond seventy-five.

Notice of the law appeared in the newspapers and the general impression got abroad in the land that this applied to widows of Confederate veterans here in Johnston County. This, however is disappointing as it applies only to widows of the Union or "Yankee" Army. So far as we are informed this law will benefit no widow in Johnston County except an extremely old Negro woman who resides near Bentonsville. She shares in this national pension by reason of the fact that her husband, who was a free negro at the outbreak of the War Between the States, joined the Union forces and so served during the war.

It is useless to hope or think that Congress will ever pension the Confederate soldier or his widow. The fight they made against the Stars and Stripes still stigmatizes to the extent that Congress is not going to pension them. North Carolina has done a good part by the old Confederate veterans, now that the pension law provides pay for them at the rate of a dollar a day; but the generosity of this act is lessened by the fact that the law did not go into effect until the line of brave men for whom it was designed has almost vanished from the earth.

The generosity of the act was further diminished by a very unjust discrimination against the widows of the old veterans. This dollar-a-day law for the old vets was enacted by the General Assembly of 1927. At the same time the law fixed the widows' yearly allowance, in most cases, at

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The United Daughters of the Confederacy is a constructive

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Soldiers—1928

In Confederate Army.

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Member of New York bar for 60

Years—Brevetted a Major at

End of H. Civil War—Cav. Service.

FEB 17 1928

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100.00. It did worse—it changed the date of marriage from which this penurious sum is reckoned from January 1, 1878, back to January 1, 1880; so now any widow making willing

application for the pension must show that her marriage was celebrated prior to Jan. 1, 1880. This is an unjust discrimination against the old ladies of the Confederacy, and utterly unworthy of the vaunted chivalry of the manhood of the Southland we hear so much about on Commemoration Days.

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In World War

ROGERS TELLS OF BATTLEFIELDS WHERE NEGRO SOLDIERS DID THEIR BIT

By J. A. Rogers

The Battlefields.—Spending the night at Verdun Dr. Jones and started out early the next morning for the Argonne Forest, where he had seen active service. Our first stop was near Charly, from where the huge American army had shelled Verdun. For it must be recalled that the Allied guns had much to do with the demolition of the great forts there.

In this vicinity is Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which the Germans captured by tunneling. We descended some forty feet into one of these tunnels, and the guide to show us how much deeper it was threw in stones, which took some time to fall. In places these tunnels cannot be less than a hundred feet deep.

This one, known as the Crown Prince's tunnel, was a rather elaborate affair with wooden stairs and wooden supports, which are rotting away from the excessive rainfall, and making descent rather dangerous. It runs all the way under the road to Dead Man's Hill. When the Allied

forces captured the sector, however, they got even by shooting poison gas into the tunnel, suffocating the enemy like rats in a hole. As to the hillside itself it is but one mass of hills and valleys from the terrific artillery due, while great trenches traverse it like snakes. All this was once a wooded region but so blasted and poisoned is the land now that it will probably be a long time before another tree grows on it.

Romagne, Noted Cemetery

Proceeding, we arrive at Romagne the largest American cemetery in France. A most impressive sight Acres and acres of well-kept lawn, velvety green, cut in the center by a broad path, and standing with military precision are deep rows of white crosses, some fifteen thousand.

Fifteen thousand men lying here alone. Cut off in the prime of life

One could not help thinking of what a sight it would have been were they all suddenly to come back into life again.

The names of colored men about scattered here and there. The 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd did much fighting here in this region and all are represented here. Among the names picked out by Dr. Jones and myself are the following:

Oscar A. Jones, 369th, died Oct. 1, 1918; Ulysses Tebbs, 369th; Louis Spencer, Co. B., 372nd; William Johnson, 367th Inf.; Joseph Jones, Co. I, 372nd, Washington, D. C.; Milton Johnson, Co. C, 372nd; John H. White, Co. L, 368th; Alfred Orr, Co. G, 368th; Ernest Carpenter, Co. G, 372nd; and Frank Pierce, Co. 372nd. The wooden crosses are all being replaced by marble ones.

In this same region monuments have been erected to two Negro regiments. I forgot to make a note of them at the time but think they are the 370th and 372nd. Several monuments have also been raised to the white American troops, the most striking of which is the Pennsylvania, at Varennes.

From Romagne we went to Montfaucon, whose heights command the view of Verdun and the entire region permitting one to see well beyond the German border. The town of Montfaucon lies precisely as it was shattered by the fire of friend and foe, the nearest approach to a standing building being the church. Montfaucon was the headquarters of the German army; it was from these heights that the German Crown Prince directed the offensive, and from which he was driven by the Americans in September, 1918.

The Argonne Forest

Dr. Jones' objective was Vienne-Chateau in the Argonne Forest, and when we arrived there he had the good fortune to meet a French artillery officer, Lieut. L. Piot, a resident of the town, who instantly recognized him as a long-lost brother, and led

him over the exact spot where both of the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria had seen service. Lieut. Piot's company had fought side by side by Dr. Jones' regiment, and although the ground is much changed now, being covered in many parts by thick growths of blackberry, Lieut. Piot was able to describe again just what had taken place, and the exact spots, just as Dr. Jones himself had experienced it. Walking over this ground has to be done with great care as it has been mined in many places, leaving hidden pits. One particular object of note in this region is what appears to be the trunk of a shattered tree, but which in reality is a German observation post of rounded, almost shell-proof steel.

It was a thrilling time particularly for Dr. Jones, for here he escaped death several times while attending to wounded men, and for which service he was awarded the D. C. M. as was said.

Piot Praises Negro Troops

Lieut. Piot was warm in his praise of the colored troops, as are all the French I have talked with on the subject. The Negro troops, American as well as French, have a secure place in the hearts of the present French generation because of their conduct in the war. In this respect one might quote from "Under Fire," by Henri Barbusse:

"These colored troops and the 75's are our chief trumps; their laughing faces and heedless courage deepen the sense of fear in us. They imitate the Germans; call out 'Kamerad! Kamerad!' and then, 'No never, Kamerad, and then they mimic the lunge forward with the bayonet that ends the appeal to brotherhood and mercy. 'They live only for the words of command, 'Forward! Forward!'" "These are real soldiers," cries big Lemuse, "we're just men, ordinary men."

Barbusse, whose book is a classic on the horror and misery of war, saw much fighting himself. Match his testimony with that of the jealous Negro hating cracker, Gen. Bullard with his cry of: "Poor Negroes!"

A visit to La Gruerie, a nearby forest, reveals the terrific task that was imposed on the Americans, who had to drive the Germans out of this strongly entrenched position. For one passes German dugouts, built of concrete, a regular underground town in one of these was the headquarters

of America. Two methods might be suggested: one is that the Negroes be exterminated; the other that the whites drop their color insanity, but the second is as impossible as the first. It is impossible now for the white man to stop the race-consciousness which he had started in the of the Germans, the latter could not have lasted a week. Germany entered all over the world, always excepting the French, who treat Negroes as men.

One thing is certain: If the allies—England, France, Belgium, and Russia—with their vastly superior numbers and resources, had gone into the war with the same preparedness and anything near the training of the Germans, the latter could not have lasted a week. Germany entered all over the world, always excepting the French, who treat Negroes as men.

Persecution the Melting Pot

As for me I have been by this time completely cured of admiration for the warrior, or for efficiency and genius that is directed toward the killing of humanity in war, offensive or so-called defensive, yet I cannot help thinking what would have happened if the Allies had had a single military genius on their side. Think what would have happened if they had had Napoleon, a Garibaldi or a Marlborough! Napoleon took a single nation and whipped nearly all Europe. But for the intervention of America, Hindenburg would, in all probability, have turned the same trick.

I said a so-called defensive war, for it takes always two to make a fight. Germany was guilty but she was forced to prepare by England, who wanted to keep her out of the world's market. She started out to assert her rights, to take her "place in the sun," and built up such an enormously strong defensive mechanism that there was no power on earth to prevent its making the offensive at some time.

All of this might have been prevented had the British been willing to give the Germans a fair chance to expand. And for a similar reason I have never had the least doubt but what the Negro will become the foremost group in America. History abounds in instances of humble groups and individuals, who, goaded on by others, have set out to do what it was alleged they were not capable of doing and who finally shot far beyond the mark.

In Goethe's time the Germans were the laughing-stock of Europe. The present tormentors of the Negro while enemies of the present generation of Negroes are certainly the best friends of the future generation of Negroes, and the worst foes of white supremacy. As the African proverb runs: "He who torments another but teaches him to strengthen himself." There is nothing that can prevent the Negro from becoming the leading group in

For the remainder of the day Dr. Jones and I visited other parts of the battlefields, the whole being a thrilling experience for him, just as it has been for all the other veterans, colored or white, who had never expected to be alive to enjoy the wonderful treat. The last time they came over they were up to their knees in mud and blood, now they rolled over smoothly on air-cushioned tires, the most dangerous weapon being the camera shot of the German tourists. At Rheims we stopped to visit the cathedral, which was still much of a wreck. Millions are being spent on it, but can it ever be the same?

Soldiers - 1928
In World War.

AN ECHO FROM THE WAR

THE death on July 23 of Colonel Charles C. Ballou, who as Major General commanded the 92d Division in France during the recent "war to end war," brings back to mind the hectic days of that conflict. When the government's Jim Crow officers' training camp was established at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in June, 1917, Col. Ballou was placed in charge. There were in attendance at this military school about 1,000 candidates from civil life and close to 300 non-commissioned officers from the four Negro regiments of the Regular Army. Those who recall the facts will remember that while it was intended to train Negro officers for all arms of the service regularly included in a division, the candidates at Fort Des Moines only received instruction in infantry administration, drill and tactics, though white candidates in the 16 other camps scattered throughout the country received instruction also as artillerymen, cavalrymen, machine gunners, signalmen and engineers. Thus the Negro officers were handicapped from the first. Even then there was some doubt as to whether the black officers would be commissioned at all because of the mutiny of the 24th Infantry, a Negro regiment in Houston, Texas. The Negro candidates for commissions were kept in training a month longer than all white candidates, and even when commissioned, the number of captains was cut to a minimum and only one or two majors were made.

Whether Col. Ballou, as one intimately acquainted with the facts and slated to lead the black division in France, ever protested against this criminal discrimination on the part of a government supposed to be fighting to "make the world safe for democracy" is not known. It may be that Col. Ballou fought strenuously to have his division in one camp for training. We don't know. We do know, however, that in defiance of military efficiency, the regiments of his division were scattered from one end of the United States to the other and the division was not united until it got to France. It is also a fact that Col. Ballou admonished his Negro officers (all of his staff officers and those above the grade of captain were white!) to refrain from going places where they were not wanted and intimated that they should not go out of their way to insist that they be accorded the military salute. While Col. Ballou later defended the Negro soldiers against the charges brought against them by Gen. Bullard in 1925, his record with Negro troops during the late war seemed to brand him as being negligent in training and handling his division. There appears to have been a conspiracy on the part of the government to prove Negro soldiers a failure, and so far as is known, Col. Ballou did little or nothing to make this more difficult. Maybe he couldn't do any more than he did. If so it is a sad commentary on the government and leads one to wonder what will be done to our boys when it is again found necessary to "make the world safe for democracy."

Lieut Frank Spencer, Who Served As Sergeant-Major Of The Old 15th New York, Honored By Verdun Body French Organization Enrolls His Name On The "Book of Gold," a Roster of Those Who Won Distinction In Defense of Verdun

"The Association des Auciens Combattants de Verdun", an organization composed of officials and prominent citizens of the City of Verdun, France, noted for its historic resistance to the German advance during the world war, has notified Lieut. Frank E. Spencer, formerly of the 369th Infantry (Old Fifteenth N. Y. Regiment) that his name has been entered in the "Book of Gold" of the City of Verdun.

This "Book of Gold" will eventually contain the names of all the colored man to receive the New York State ten year medal for service in the National Guard. Lieut. Spencer is one of the few of the allied soldiers to have his name so far and is the only American Negro so honored. He was also presented with a diploma and the Medaille de Verdun.

One Of First To Enlist

Lieutenant Spencer was one of the first men to enlist in the famous 15th Regiment and, upon his retirement in 1927 had served 12 and a half years. He served overseas as a sergeant and was the sergeant major for several years after the regiment had returned home. When he retired he was promoted to second lieutenant and placed on the U. S. Army Reserve Corp.

During his military service Lieutenant Spencer has received altogether 16 medals and citations for meritorious service and bravery. These include the Croix de Guerre, French World War Medal and French Commemoration Cross, each

117 Win Croix de Guerre

In an interview with a representative of The Age, Lieutenant Spencer modestly declared that his name happened to be the first colored on the list of American war heroes whose names would eventually be inscribed in "The Book of Gold." He said that all the winners of the Croix de Guerre would have their names in this famous book and that there were 117 wearers of this decoration in the 369th Infantry. However, Col. William Hayward, wartime commander, and Lieut. Col. McClinton are the only other members of the Regiment who can boast the honor that has come to Lieutenant Spencer.

The colored war hero is a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and is now a clerk in the Foreign Branch of the U. S. Postal Service in New York.



AWARDED CONTRACT TO BURY DECEASED EX-SERVICE MEN

The W. Ernest Jarvis Co. has been awarded the contract to bury all deceased soldiers and ex-service men by the United States Government. This service is absolutely free of charge to the relatives and friends of ex-service men as all expenses are paid by the Government.

Upon the death of an ex-service man his relatives or friends are urged to notify the W. Ernest Jarvis Co., and they will receive prompt attention.

The W. Ernest Jarvis Funeral Co. by its courteous, sympathetic and efficient service has moved to the front ranks among the funeral directors of the United States, and has by its modern methods relieved the burdens that used to be so hard for relatives and friends of the decedents to bear.

Mr. W. Ernest Jarvis personally takes charge of every case without additional cost.

Mr. Chester H. Jarvis is attorney and legal advisor for the company.

The only colored firm ever appointed by the U. S. Government to bury all colored sailors and soldiers.

About 1,000 negro veterans of the World war will gather at Spartanburg on Thursday at the reunion of the 371st regiment, coming from the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Virginia where the regiment was raised chiefly. They will have speeches, a baseball game, a dance and a war picture.

WINS WAR HONORS



Lieut. FRANK E. SPENCER
Honored by citizens of Verdun
France.

ITEM

SEP 7 1928

Negro Soldiers To Have Reunion

Greenville, Sept. 7.—(AP)—Members of the 371st infantry, composed of negroes, who served in the World War will hold their first reunion at Spartanburg on September 21, it was announced here today.

The regiment trained at Camp Jackson and was sent overseas in time to take considerable part in the fighting against the Germans. The regiment was composed of negroes, but was officered by white men. Many of the officers and a large number of the enlisted men were from this section and Spartanburg was decided upon as the most convenient place for the reunion to be held.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 24 1928

Colonel C. C. Ballou Dies

Led 92d Division in A. E. F and Commanded 6th Corps

SPOKANE, Wash., July 23 (AP).—Colonel Charles Clarendon Ballou, commander of the 92d (Negro) Division in the A. E. F., died here to-day.

Colonel Charles Clarendon Ballou was born in Orange Township, N. Y., June 13, 1862, the son of William Hosea

and Julia Hendrick Ballou, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1886. During the Spanish-American War he held the rank of Major of Volunteers and was with the 7th Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

During the Philippine Insurrection he participated in the battle of Zapote River and in minor engagements and in the assault on Angeles.

He was made major-general in the National Army in the World War and took the 92d, a Negro division, overseas. From October 23 until the armistice became effective November 11, 1918, General Ballou commanded the 6th Army Corps. He received the Croix de Guerre with palm and was an officer of the Legion of Honor of France.

TIMES

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SEP 4 1928

Pasadena Legion Will Pay Honors to Negro Veteran

PASADENA, Sept. 3.—A hero is a hero whether his skin is black or white, according to members of Legion Post 13, who will gather tomorrow at the First African Methodist Church to pay final tribute to Sergt. Walter B. Williams, who died August 27 at the Fort Leavenworth Hospital in Kansas. Military funeral services will be conducted at 1:30 p.m.

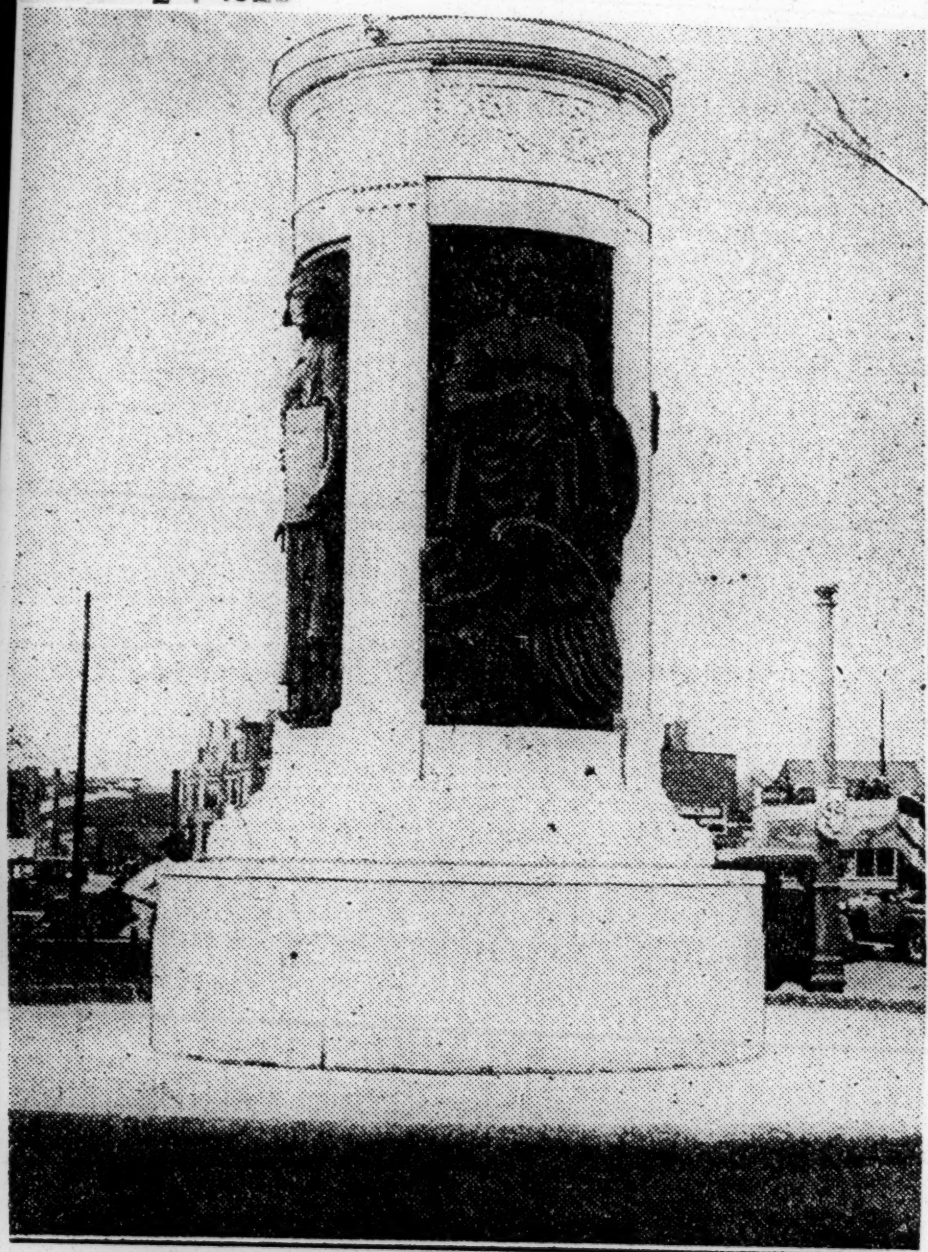
During the World War, Williams, one of the few negro officers in the A.E.F., held the rank of captain in the 367th Negro Infantry, Ninety-second Division.

He served as adjutant at Brest, France, for one year. The sergeant was also a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and during that conflict held the rank of regimental sergeant-major.

The veteran received a master's degree from the University of Michigan in 1894. Before joining the army, he was a teacher in the public schools at Indianapolis. He was a member of Post 13. His widow, Mrs. Louisa E. Williams, resides at 133 Hammond street here.

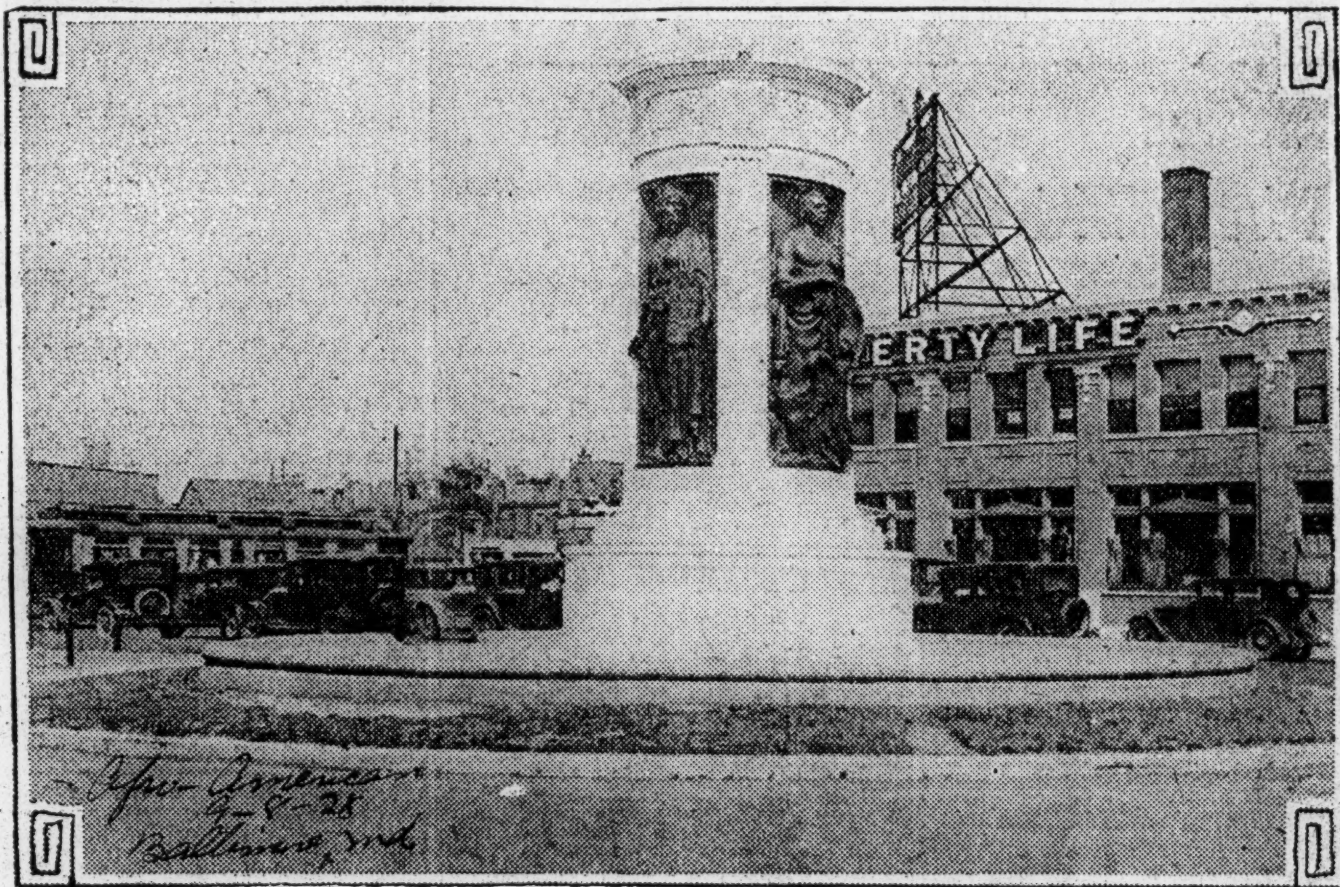
Soldiers-1928.
Monuments.
TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

AUG 27 1928



COLORED HEROES' OF WORLD WAR HONORED.
Completed pedestal of monument to men of 370th (8th Illinois) infantry at 35th street and South Park way.

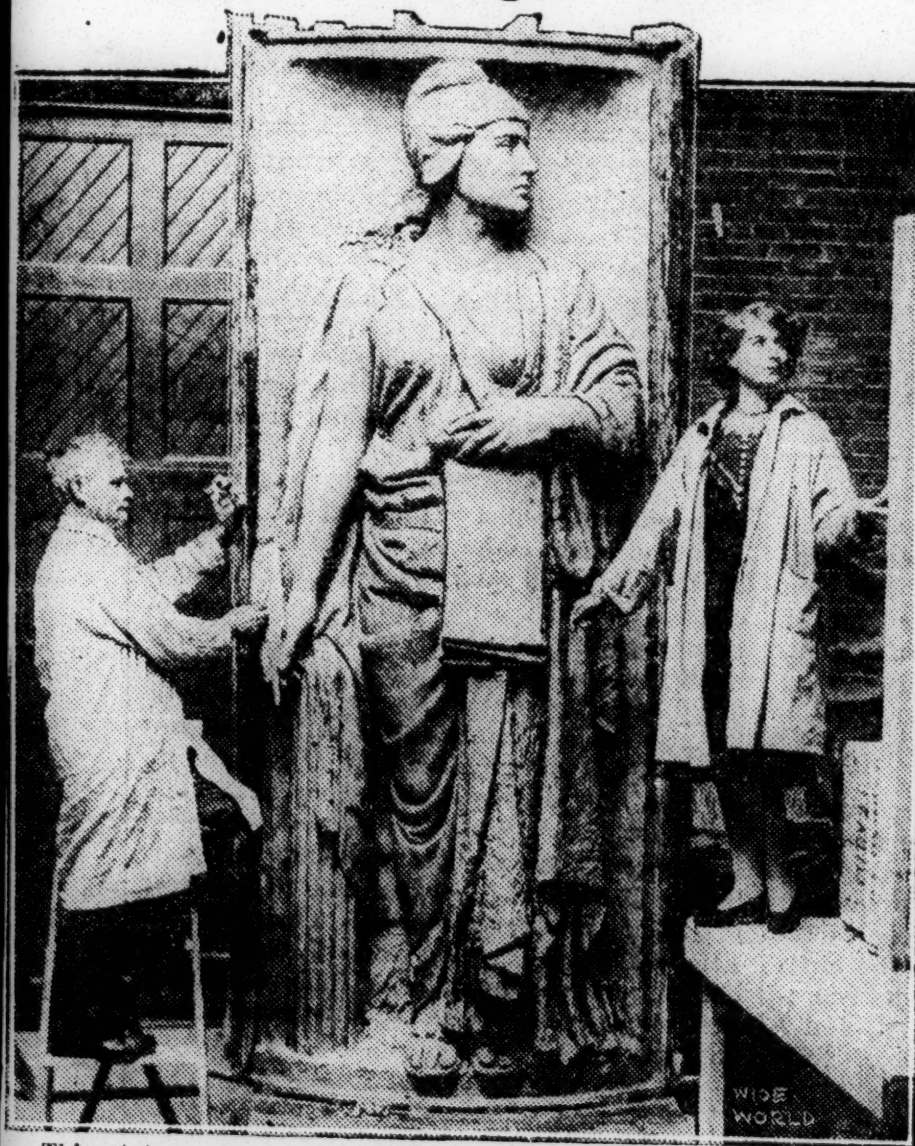
Chicago Monument Honors Colored Heroes Of World War



A monument erected to the memory of colored soldiers who died overseas while serving with the 370th Illinois Infantry is nearing completion. The base and the pedestal have been finished and when completed will cost the state \$30,000. In the background is the Liberty Life Ins. Building.

Soldiers-1928
Monuments, etc.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Journal
MAR 6 1928
Honor to Negro Soldiers

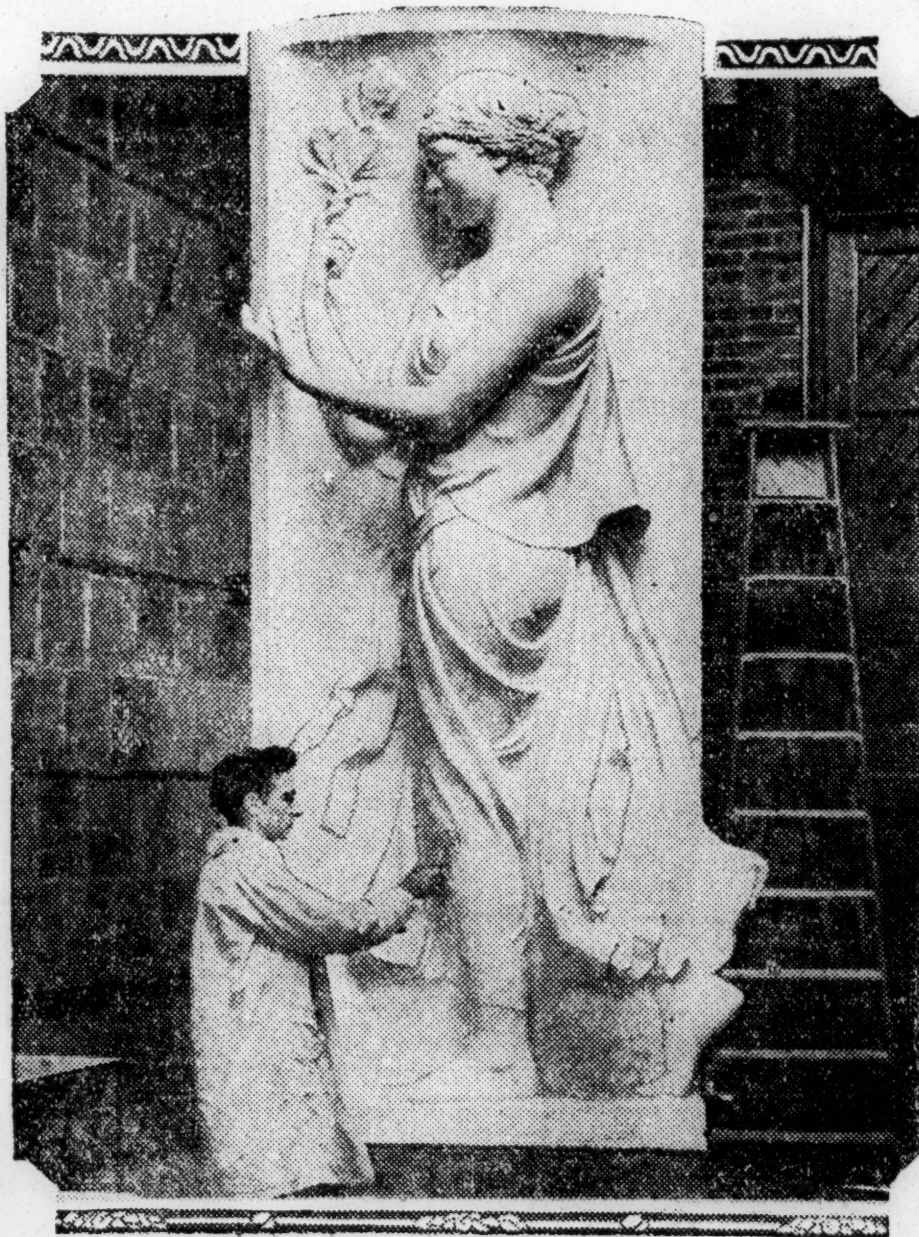


This statue, representing "Miss Columbia," will be cast in bronze and dedicated to the negro soldiers in the world war. It will stand at Grand boulevard and Thirty-fifth street. A bronze panel with the names of 137 members of the 370th infantry who died in France will complete the design. Picture shows Leonard Crunelle, the sculptor, and his daughter, Lucille, who posed for the hand of "Miss Columbia."

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

MAR 2 1928

STATUE TO HONOR COLORED HEROES



LAWRENCE CRUNELLE AT WORK ON "NEGRO VICTORY," ONE OF THREE FIGURES TO BE ERECTED AT 35TH STREET AND SOUTH PARK WAY, IN MEMORY OF MEMBERS OF OLD 8TH INFANTRY, WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN FRANCE. CRUNELLE IS AIDING HIS FATHER, LEONARD, WHO HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO MAKE STATUE.

[By a staff photographer.]

A STATUE of granite, with three figures in bronze, is to be erected at 35th street and South Park way

by the department of purchases and construction of the state of Illinois to the memory of the 137 members of the old 8th infantry, I. N. G., famous colored regiment, who lost their lives in France.

The statue, which will be 22 feet high and 11 feet in diameter at the base, will be circular in design. The bronze figures are to represent Miss Columbia, a doughboy and a colored maiden. The names of the 137 members who died in France will be on a bronze tablet.

The models for the figures have been made by Leonard Crunelle at his studios at 6116 Ellis avenue. His son Lawrence is assisting him. The figures, it is announced, will be the largest of their kind ever used in Chicago. Their highest relief will be 19 inches. They will be 4½ feet wide and 10 feet high.

The base of the memorial will be laid some time early next month, according to the Charles G. Blake company, to which the contract was given. Plans for the monument were made by the division of architecture and engineering of the state of Illinois under the direction of John A. Eyden, supervising architect, and William J. Lindstrom, supervising engineer.

Gold Star Mother Unveils Monument to Negro Soldiers

A thirty-five thousand dollar monument to the 137 members of the 370th Infantry who lost their lives in the world war was unveiled and dedicated here Sunday afternoon while the sun shone kindly and thousands of persons gathered around the gold star mothers at 35th and South Park way to attend the exercises in connection with the dedication.

Hon. George T. Kersey, representative in the state legislature from the third district, who was the chief sponsor of the bill for the monument, paid appropriate tribute to all those who had aided him in a short speech introducing the chairman of the monument committee, the Hon. Edward H. Wright, former member of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The dedicatory speech was made by the Hon. Len Small, governor of the state, who paid high tribute to the valor in war and the service in peace of the Negro.

Palladium
Richmond, Ind.

MAR 6 1928

MEMORIAL TO NEGRO TROOPS

CHICAGO—A monument dedicated to negro soldiers of the World war is being completed by Leonard Crunelle, Chicago sculptor. The Illinois legislature set aside \$30,000 for the work.

State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, one of those who aided Mr. Kersey in his fight for the monument, made the chief address, painting a vivid picture of the sacrifices of the Negro soldiers and mothers had made in war that they might share the benefits of peace. He declared that it was a travesty on the American sense of justice that those who were willing to die for their country in war were not able to live as other citizens in their country in peace.

Two of the regimental colonels, Col. John R. Marshall, the first, and Col. Otis B. Duncan, the present, spoke for the long line of illustrious heroes which the regiment had furnished from 1898 until the present day. Col. Duncan accepted the memorial on behalf of the regiment.

The monument was unveiled by Mrs. Bertha Roberts, one of the gold star mothers.

On the committee were: Geo. F. Kersey, chairman; Edward H. Wright, A. H. Roberts, S. B. Turner (deceased); Warren B. Douglass, Rev. Wm. D. Cook, Rev. J. H. Branham, Col. Otis B. Duncan, Adolph Marks, Lt. Col. John H. Patton, (deceased); R. R. Jackson, L. B. Anderson, Col. J. R. Marshall, Brig. Gen. F. A. Denison, Chas. A. Griffin, secretary.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
Sunday, September 9, 1928

Colored Legionaires Want Monument for Comrades

To the Editor of The Journal:

No name, no blame! Rumor is rife that certain leaders of my race have deplored the method used by the Morris L. Slaughter Post in its appeal to the members of their race for the erection of a monument for their fallen comrades who gave their lives in that memorable death struggle in order that the world, including these same leaders, might enjoy the fruits of democracy which this modern civilization demands.

It might be well for these good men, with their misunderstood conception of the whole affair, to know the degree of co-operation

that is being given the Clyde Bolling Post of the American Legion famous "Eighth," which was led by the white citizens of this city, that gallant Colonel Otis B. Duncan and a squadron of police. The monument, sponsored by Representative George Kersey and erected at a cost of \$30,000 stands at the corner of Thirty-fifth and South Parkway and was erected under the direction of the South Parkway board. Mr. Kersey headed a citizen committee and Hon. E. E. Wright was chosen master of ceremonies and he spoke of the bravery and heroism that won the Eighth praise not only in France but in America. The Rev. William D. Cook offered prayer and patriotic music was rendered by the Metropolitan Community choir, under the direction of Prof. J. Wesley Jones.

Gov. Len Small Speaks

Governor Len Small, who has made more important appointments to Negroes in office than any governor, who has always had the support of the Negroes of the state and who signed the bill for the \$30,000 monument, did not send a proxy but came himself. His address was short but he spoke with great feeling when he said, "it was the Eighth regiment that has always did its duty when Illinois called the troops to arms and that he felt proud to speak of the record of 'his regiment' which is one above criticism."

The governor was accompanied by his entire staff. Colonel John R. Marshall, a former colonel of the regiment, related the history of the Eighth and the part it has played on several battle fields, his men acquitting themselves as heroes.

Senator Roberts Lauds Eighth

State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, who sponsored the monument bill in the Senate, was the real orator of the occasion. His voice, clear and loud, seemed to be heard by the vast crowd. After paying a beautiful tribute to the Negro soldier for his bravery in all wars of America, a record of courage and bravery on the field of battle, he said: "The magnificent monument which we here and now dedicate in honor of the black soldiers who distinguished themselves in the World war, it is not surprising that we are privileged to pay them the tribute we are doing today. Coming as these soldiers did from a race of fighters, the record that the 370th infantry made is one that fills every true American's heart with pride.

"While it has been my privilege and pleasure to speak with great pride of the 'boys' whom we honor today, I do not think that I would have discharged my duty toward these sleeping heroes, did I not say to the nation, in whose honor and defense they sacrificed their lives would have been sacrificed in vain unless our country everywhere maintains within its confines a democracy so pure, so genuine, so real, it will mean the same thing to

the Negro that it means to the white man." (Cheers).

No Divided Loyalty

"Just as there should be no divided loyalty in America, there should be no divided democracy here. We fought for the same things, we should be permitted to enjoy the same things, that is to say, the flag that the black man fought under with courage and distinction should be made dear to a black man as to a white man. That will be so only when the American government actually becomes a government of, by and for the people. We see today that magnificent shaft of marble and stone standing there in honor of those brave boys who died for a world's democracy and to make more secure a democracy at home. As it is unveiled now you will see thereupon the names of 139 as brave as any that ever drew a sword. You will see a bronze figure of a Negro soldier in physical strength, in courage, in patriotism, the equal of any soldier of ancient or modern time.

Beautiful Negro Woman

"You will see also the beautiful figure of a Negro mother. It's from the legion of just such mothers that she represents came the soldier boy in whose honor we gather here today. Illinois never spent \$30,000 more wisely or more justly. That monument will create public sentiment, standing as it does upon one of the world's greatest boulevards. It will be seen by thousands of white people daily and instinctively there will be created in the white man's breast a more kindly feeling towards his brother in black, a higher sense of appreciation of his work and worth and a determination to accord him the position, private or public, to which he is entitled to by his ability and character. And to this monument standing in the heart of the so-called 'black belt' in Chicago, it will be an inspiration to thousands of our boys and girls and encouragement if you please, to do their part towards making their race what God Almighty intended to be a polished column in the temple of our great republic." Governor Small shook the senator's hand and said "it was one of the finest tributes I have ever heard." Colonel Otis B. Duncan, who commanded the regiment in France and who heads it now, was brief in his remarks. He spoke for his "boys" and said they were greatly pleased and happy over such a fitting testimonial. Congressman-elect Oscar DePriest, Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Representative Warren B. Douglas, State Senator Adolph Marks and a number of mothers of veterans were seated upon the platform.

DEDICATE
MONUMENT
TO "8TH"

Governor Small and Senator Roberts Speak at Exercises Honoring Famous Illinois Regiment.

By CARY B. LEWIS

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15. — The dedication of the Eighth Regiment Armory monument, Thirty-fifth and South Parkway, was held on Armistice day at 2 o'clock and 5,000 people assembled to hear addresses by some of the most distinguished men in the state. It was a deserved honor to the "boys" who fought and died in France. The dedication services

Soldiers- 1928

National Guard Regiments, etc.

MD. NATIONAL GUARDS NEARLY 46 YRS. OLD

State's First Separate Compa-
ny Mustered In February
20, 1882

WAS FIRST IN CAMP
DURING SPANISH WAR

Lloyd Young, First Captain,
Drilled Company At Moses
Hall On Eutaw Street

The First Separate Company,
the only National Guard race
troops south of the Mason-Dixon
line with the exception of a com-
pany at Washington, will have
its 46th birthday here next
month, having been a branch of
the U. S. military since February
20, 1882.

The company was organized on
November 13, 1881, as the Mon-
umental City Guards and was com-
posed of waiters from the old Eutaw
House, Barnum's Hotel and other
hostelries. Lloyd Young was the
first captain. The local young men
with martial leanings in those days
had to pay \$33 for their uniforms.

Colorful Uniforms

The first uniform was somewhat
similar to the dress of the Fifth
Regiment. It consisted of a chas-
seurs, and long blue overcoats
low tail coat of blue with white fac-
ing, light blue trousers with white
stripes, and white spats. Bearskin
shakes were later substituted for the
chasseurs and long blue overcoats
with white cross belts were added.

Become Md. Militia

Upon becoming a part of the Mar-
land militia the company retained
its name of Monumental City
Guards. No arms or uniforms were
issued by the quartermaster's corps,
and the men proceeded to purchase
old muzzle loaders of the Civil War
period. Later, the state issued Spring-
field rifles, these were in time dis-
placed by Krag-Jorgensons and still
later with the weapons now used.

While under the command of Cap-
tain William R. Spencer, now retired,
who was commissioned in June 20,
1883, the company drilled weekly at
Moses Hall on Eutaw street. Captain
Spencer, a stern old soldier, was
known to keep up a discipline as
rigid as that maintained in the reg-
ular army. Although his men kept
their equipment at their homes, the
blue overcoats issued years before
were all accounted for when the com-
pany changed to the drab. Com-
pany inspection was held four or five

times yearly.

First In Spanish War

The First Separate volunteered
along with the rest of the Maryland
National Guard when the late Presi-
dent McKinley called for troops for
the Spanish-American campaign.
Assembling at its armory on April 31,
1898, in readiness for the call, the
company was on the trolley cars and
on its way to camp five minutes af-
ter the command to move. They
were in Camp Wilmer at Pimlico a
day before the other Maryland
troops. Maryland has always been
first in volunteers, old military men
claim, and the First Separate was in
the front ranks which entered the
fray in Cuba.

80 Men In Ranks

There are 80 men and three offi-
cers in the company now. They are
headed by Capt. William Creigler.
Thomas Chatmon is first lieutenant
and Henry E. Dorsey is second
lieutenant. The men go to camp
each summer for two weeks with the
District of Columbia company. They
were reviewed by the governor and
his military staff. Drills are held
at Richmond Armory. The old system
of each man keeping his equipment
is gone. All the needs of the com-
pany are supplied by the War De-
partment and they have their lockers
containing all the late equipment
which is issued to the other National
Guard units.

Army Uniforms

Now clad in the neat regular army
uniforms with caps instead of the
hats which they formerly wore, the
First Separate, Baltimore's own, faces
its 46th birthday as a National
Guard unit shorn of the color and
romance of the '80s. First Separate
is simply one of the Maryland com-
panies with an efficient and modern
touch, as the old soldiery expresses
it.

National Guard Units In California May Be Composed Of Negroes

Negro Units of Military Organization Seen in Near Future.
Will be First Such Bodies in Western State. New
York and Illinois Have Them

Company Getting Ready For
Summer Vacation

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept.
5.—California bids fair to set a
patriotic precedence over Western
States as the result of the inaugu-
ration of a movement to establish
Negro National Guard Units in the
state. Only two other states in the
country have Negro national guard
regiments, Illinois and New York.

Establishment of colored units of
the California Guard wherever
found practicable was urged by the
State officials of the American Le-
gion as the result of action taken
by the World War Veterans at
their recent State Convention.

Numerous Race organizations
that served with credit in the mili-
tary forces of the United States, in-
cluding American Legion posts
have been persistent in their de-
mands for colored national guards-
men in the state. State Commander
N. Belgrano, in an explanation of
the Legions stand, brought it out
that some real recognition is due
the colored military bodies because
of the great service they rendered
their country in the World War.

ADD MEDICAL UNIT TO
FIRST SEPARATE CO.

New Organization Headed By

Dr. Maceo Williams With
Rank Of First Lieutenant

PREPARE FOR CAMP

and rifle instructor for four year.

Hold Drill Contest

Under the command of Lieut. Dor-
sey, the second platoon was adjudg-
ed the best drilled section of the
company at a recent inter-platoon
contest. The second section of the
company has for several months been
improving in formation drilling and
squad drill. Officers are unable to
tell the best squad of the outfit with
several of them having high per-
centages for all around work.

With camp time approaching the
company is trying to end the cur-
rent drill year with a perfect rec-
ord in high percentage for drill at-
tendance, shooting, drilling, squad
formation, battalion formation, and
company execution.

For the first time in the his-
tory of the Maryland National
Guard a medical unit was added
to a company when a new out-
fit was organized and attached
to the First Separate Company,
last week.

The medical division of the First
Separate Company as it shall be
known, was organized under the di-
rection of Dr. H. Maceo Williams
who will have the rank of first lieu-
tenant. The commanding officer will
have two junior assistants who shall
carry the ranks of first sergeants.
The entire outfit will consist of twen-
ty-four enlisted men and two nurses
excluding the senior and junior of-
ficers.

The new organization was first
brought to life by Captain W. I.
Creigler, who recommended that such
a staff be added to the roster of
the company to relieve the congested
conditions in the medical outfit of
the Fifth Regiment, who also care
for the sharp shooters.

The commandant of the medica-
division will give a lecture once
month to the men of the company
on hygiene, first-aid, and other sub-
jects. The object of the organiza-
tion is to care for the sick of the
company and promote sanitation and
health among the men.

Have Machine Gun Corps

The Sharp Shooters, as the First
Separate is oftentimes called, are un-
dergoing a strenuous campaign to
develop a perfect machine gun outfit
which will be under the direction of
Lieut. Thomas Chapman, Jr., and
also to maintain a high percentage in
rifle shooting, both in quick and slow
firing. Lieut. Chapman, who is
known as a pistol and rifle expert
has been one of the causes of the
high percentage of the company in
competitions. He has been pisto-

Soldiers-1928

Officers.

A WIDOW'S PENSION.

Under the dispensation of a government that is sometimes just, but more rarely generous, the widow of the late Colonel Charles Young is receiving a pension of less than seventy-five dollars a month. This amount is stated to be inadequate for her personal needs, to say nothing of supporting and educating two children. Mrs. Young has made several efforts to have this compensation increased, but it will require special legislation on the part of Congress to unlock the doors of the Treasury for that purpose.

There is ample precedent for such legislation, as is shown by the fact that the wives of many officers, who were cited for less distinguished service than Colonel Young, are receiving pensions running as high as two hundred and fifty dollars a month. The case of Colonel Young is deserving of special consideration. After a service of many years, he progressed from the grade of second lieutenant to that of colonel but was never assigned to the command of a regiment. Through some hocus pocus he was prevented from taking an active part in the World war and was kept inactive in this country. After the war he was sent to Liberia to reorganize the militia, where he contracted the illness that proved fatal.

It is too late for the Government to accord justice to Colonel Young, who was denied the opportunity to exercise the rank that he had justly won through years of devoted service. There remains yet the opportunity for the Government to deal fairly, if not generously, by the widow of Colonel Young, by paying her an adequate allowance for herself and to support and educate her children. This is the least the government should do by way of reparation for the injustice practiced against Colonel Young, from the time that he entered West Point to his untimely death in West Africa.

Our Boys And Citizens Military Training Camps

NEGRO officers of the 428th Infantry Reserve are making efforts to secure a sufficient number of applications from young men of our race for the Citizens Military Training Camps for this summer, in order that our boys may have the opportunity to enjoy a month of training and outdoor life and be benefited by the advantages offered in these camps. These efforts merit the widespread interest of our group. The fact is established beyond peradventure that in case of war, our young men will be called upon to bear arms. It has been that way in every war in which this nation has engaged. We must insist that we be given opportunity to prepare against that day just as young men of the other race are offered.

Frederick L. Slade, of Washington, second lieutenant of the 428th, head of the procurement committee seeking to interest our young men in applying for admission to these camps, states that in this country there are 500,000 people of our race in five of the principal cities and not fifty boys have applied for this summer outing. The fact is our boys have been made to understand in no unmistakable way that they are not wanted in these camps. When one or two of them have applied for admission, they have been told that they could not be taken unless forty-eight or forty-nine others, as the case may be, applied. That is, in the words of the Chicago Defender, they have been told to organize their own army.

Because we have been told to come in fifties is no reason, however, why we should supinely retreat, backdown in trying to get into these camps. Self-respect is an admirable virtue, and self-respecting people cannot be ordinarily expected to intrude where not wanted. But there are some privileges and immunities which inhere to American citizens but are unjustly proscribed to us that we must insist upon obtaining. To retreat from them in the face of humiliating obstacles is not preserving self-respect but compromising it. Self-respect increases in proportion as one commands the respect of his fellows, and the respect of ones fellows increases in proportion as he demeans himself with respect, which demeaning must include the contending for all that is due him as a man and a citizen in equal measure as is granted all other citizens. The wall of prejudice, the bar of injustice will never break unless we hammer upon it incessantly. To retreat from it because we know it exists will be fatally playing into the hands of the enemy. Let our young men apply for admission to these camps, and in significant numbers too, and we then will attack whatever subterfuges that are employed to hold them out.

ARMY VETERAN RETIRES AND PALS' CHEERS

Enlisted as Youth to See the World

Fort Sill, Okla.—After completing 26 years, two months and 23 days service with a credit of four years, four months and one day double time, Master Sergt. Frederick Curtis, field artillery school detachment, was placed recently on the retired list of the army. He was born in Peoria, Ill., March 4, 1883, and entered the military service at the age of 17 years at Springfield, Ill., with a view of seeing the world, and was assigned to troop B, 10th cavalry. He served with the army of occupation in Cuba until May 3, 1902.



Sergt. F. Curtis

He returned to the United States via New York city, en route to Fort Robinson, Neb., where he was stationed until 1907, when his regiment was ordered to the Philippine islands. He returned to the United States in 1909, en route to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., via Suez Canal, stopping in many foreign ports. Sergeant Curtis visited the Holy Lands and many other points on this trip, which covered a period of 72 days on water. His regiment arrived at Fort Allen, July 27, 1909, and remained there until 1913, at which time the 10th cavalry was ordered to the Mexican border, where he remained until the outbreak of the World war.

Sergeant Curtis served with the A. E. F. in France from 1917 to 1919. In 1919 he was ordered to the Philippines via the United States, where he joined the Ninth cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg, Panganga, P. I., and served until November, 1921, when he was ordered to the States after completion of his foreign service tour.

FETED BY COMRADES ON
LEAVING ARMY

The army then assigned this master soldier to the field artillery school, then stationed at Camp Knox, Ky., where he remained until 1922, at which time the school was transferred to Oklahoma. Throughout the military career of Sergeant Curtis his service record has been marked with excellency by his superior officers. The order announcing his retirement stated: "Master Sergeant Curtis' service has been honest and faithful and his example is worthy of emulation by all soldiers of this command. The assistant commandant takes this opportunity to extend to Master Sergeant Curtis the good wishes of the command in his well-earned retirement."

A farewell reception was held in the veteran soldier's honor by the post detachments. As a token of remembrance the members of the school presented him with a wardrobe trunk and traveling bag. Many speakers were present, including Dr. Charles B. Wickham, grand chancellor Knights of Pythias of Oklahoma; Rosco Dungi, editor of the Black Dispatch, and members of the D. O. K. O. lodge of Lawson, of which Sergeant Curtis is a member. Sergeant Curtis left the post with the cheers of his comrades ringing in his ears, for San Francisco, Calif., where he plans to make his home.

PAY TRIBUTE TO COL. YOUNG IN MEMORIAL

President Coolidge Sends Message

New York, March 23.—The annual memorial services in honor of the late Col. Charles Young, who at the time of his death was the highest ranking Race officer, was held at Salem M. E. church. The occasion was the 63d birthday anniversary of Col. Young and was a noted tribute to the famous soldier in which President Coolidge, distinguished army officers and a United States congressman joined.

The meeting was arranged by Cleveland G. Allen, who presided. Col. Taylor of the 369th infantry and his staff, members of the Col. Young post of the American Legion, Red Cross nurses and the Veterans of Foreign Wars attended the service. It was an impressive memorial to Col. Young and indicated the esteem

and affection in which he was held. Col. Taylor was the principal speaker. Before he spoke, addresses were made by the Rev. Pope of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Lieut. Miles Paige of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and A. M. Willis, who is heading a movement to establish an institution in honor of Col. Young.

Taylor Praises Young

Col. Taylor praised Col. Young for his courage and devotion to duty. He said that the 369th infantry was being conducted along the lines that he believed would receive the approval of Col. Young. Col. Taylor said that the more he hears about Col. Young the more he admires him for his ability and character. "If I were," said Col. Taylor, "to hold up any example before the young officers of my regiment to emulate, I would hold up to them the life of Col. Young."

Hon. Lucius Summer Hicks of Boston, Mass., in an address referred to the disappointment of Col. Young in not being able to attain his ambition as an officer in the United States army. He said that the life of Col. Young was an unselfish one, and the example he set has made it easier for the boys and girls of today.

President Sends Message

Tributes in honor of Col. Young were read from President Coolidge, Maj. Gen. William R. Smith of West Point, Maj. Gen. T. E. Ely of the Second corps area, Governor's island; F. Trubee Davidson, acting secretary of war; Lieut. Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy, adjutant general of the New York National Guard; Capt. G. E. Adamson of the headquarters of the general of armies; Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall of the chief of staff; Brig. Gen. William S. Graves of Fort Wadsworth, a classmate of Col. Young, and Congressman Hamilton Fish.

President Coolidge's tribute to Col. Young was as follows:

"I have pleasure in assuring you of my very sincere interest in the event, based on my admiration for Col. Young and his services to his country. He afforded throughout his career a striking example of good citizenship and good services, an example which, I have been glad to observe, has been continuously potent and influential with the members of his Race."

NEGRO SOLDIER GIVEN UNUSUAL HONOR

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—(E. A. K. P.) Col. Otis B. Duncan, commanding officer of the Eighth Illinois National Guard, the only complete Negro militia regiment in the country, was offered a detail upon the War Department General Staff at Washington last week. Acting upon direct orders from

Governor Len Small, who has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the "8th," Adjutant General C. E. Black notified Col. Duncan that the Governor was ready to present his name to the War Department.

The opportunity of representing the state in this capacity which would include close contact with the plans being developed by the military arm of the nation, is said to be one of the highest which can come to a militia officer. Few national guard officers can qualify, since reserve corps standing, war experience and various other requirements are considered. A salary of \$500 per month for the time of the detail, usually one year, and liberal allowances are said to be prerequisites of the position.

Col. Duncan refused the honor, advising that "it would be impossible for him to leave his interests in the State of Illinois for length of time required by the detail." The colonel who won the Croix de Guerre as a result of gallantry during the world war has served as commanding officer of the regiment since its return from France. He is a scion of the first colored family to settle in Illinois. Eight generations of his ancestors have lived in the state, the first arriving nearly two hundred years ago before the charter of the state was issued. He holds an office in the State Department of Education.

THE Negro will be in a bad way in the event the nation enters another war. Negroes will again want a Negro division and will want it officered by Negroes, but the question arises where these trained officers are to come from. True, there will be some from the colleges, but these will be only a drop in the bucket. In time of war it is a usual thing to give commissions to noncommissioned officers from the regular establishment. This was done during the last war and will probably be done when the next one arrives. The Negro is worse off now, however, than he has ever been before. There are only a little over 4,000 Negroes in the regular army and less than 3,000 of them are combat troops, the rest being on special duties at schools. According to the percentage of the Negroes in the general population of the country, there ought to be something over 11,000 black soldiers, or a small division. Moreover, Negroes ought to be represented in every branch of the service instead of confined to infantry, cavalry, medical and engineer corps as at present. With such a force there would always be on hand a large number of trained non-commissioned officers who could be

used to help officer a Negro division in time of war. As it is, it looks as if the Negro is to be relegated to the position of stevedore during the next conflict. Since he will be drafted, along with the rest, he ought to be seeing to it right now that he doesn't get framed up as he did the last time.

Bill to Commission Bandmasters Passes Senate, Now in House

of the colored people. The attitude of

NEW YORK, April 18.—The whole committee was most cordial and at the conclusion of the hearing, it was voted by the committee to recommend that the pension be increased from \$50 to \$100 per month. Mr. Frank A. Byron has shown very great interest in this effort and was responsible for a complete compilation of Colonel Young's record from the time he entered West Point until his death and funeral here in Washington.

As the success of this bill appears to offer some compensation for what West Point denies the Negro," Charles Brand, again appealing to friends throughout the country, hoping that it might be to their pleasure to write or wire their Congressmen, in whose hands our fate now rests, urging that favorable action be taken.

In urging Congressmen to vote for this measure, it should be referred to by name and number. The Band Bill, H. R. 481.

Widow of Colonel Young Receives Pension Increase

Congressman Charles Brand of Ohio and Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Howard University appeared before the Pensions Committee of the House of Representatives Tuesday, April 10, in behalf of a bill introduced by Mr. Brand for the purpose of increasing the pension received by Mrs. Charles Young, widow of the late Colonel Charles Young. Practically the whole committee was present and Colonel Young's record was reviewed at full length. Congressman Brand presenting the details of Colonel Young's services as an officer in the United States army and Dr. Scott stressed the disappointment which Colonel Young suffered because he was not permitted to serve overseas during the World War and the resultant disappointment

A NUMBER APPLY FOR CITIZENS OF MILITARY CAMPS

Colored Men Wishing To Enroll Are Asked To Write Lt. F. Slade, Washington

The following is a list of names of the young colored men who have applied for admission to the Citizens Military Training Camps this summer as submitted to the Journal and Guide by Frederick L. Slade, of Washington, D. C., 2nd lieutenant of the 426 Infantry Reserves, who is head of the committee receiving applications from young colored men in this corps area. All those desiring to apply for admission to these camps should communicate with Lt. Slade at 125 Sixteenth Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. The list:

Maryland—Francis L. Jones, Faulkner. Lansing, Michigan—George J. Benjamin, 1428 Woodward Avenue. Lee G. Benson, 1219 Case Street. Junius Burr, 1221 Case Street. Carl Eaton, 827 Williams Street. Houston Johnson, 505 Regent St. Webb, Miss.—A. C. Carr. St. Louis, Mo.—James Bufkin, 4426 Cote Brillante Avenue. Raymond Bufkin, 4426 Cote Brillante Avenue. Theodore Gearin, 4257 N. Garfield Avenue. James L. Hudson, 4400 Moffett St. Elizabeth City, N. C.—Maunee McCloud, 319 Edge Street. Fulton Martin, 522 Cole Street. Luther Whitehurst, 319 Edge Street.

Walter Zachary, 306 Edge Street.

Henderson, N. C.—Willie F. Evans, Box 530.

Oxford, N. C.—Durant Hawkins, M. P. M. School. Samuel Johnson, M. P. M. School. Charlie E. Gregory, M. P. M. School. Robert Curvin, M. P. M. School. George Luster, M. P. M. School. Thomas Perkinson, M. P. M. School. Rufus Flanagan, M. P. M. School. Willie E. Allen, 44 Granville Street. Henry Green, 184 Hillsboro Street. H. R. Hawkins, No. 3. Wilmore R. Thomas, R. F. D. 5, Box 12.

Washington, N. C.—Herman Eason, 309 Telafair Street. Frank Galbert, 222 MacNear Street. Richard Venters, P. O. Box 401.

Woodland, N. C.—C. T. Lewis, Box 71.

Cleveland, Ohio—Robert H. Martin, 2249 E. 39th St. West Philadelphia, Pa.—Benjamin F. Dixon 645 41st St.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joseph Myers, 4631 Winthrop St. Benjamin Deane, Jr., 4636 Winthrop Street.

Dunbar, Virginia—T. E. Hooks.

Berryville, Va.—Chester Jackson, Box 199.

Portsmouth, Va.—Leroy Bell, 2822 Glasgow Street.

Franklin, Va.—R. L. Moss, P. O. Box 53. Leroy Faison.

Norfolk, Va.—Albert T. Alexander, R. F. D. No. 3 Box 188.

Portsmouth, Va.—H. W. House, 523 Columbia Street.

Lawrenceville, Va.—William L. Oulds, St. Paul School.

West Virginia—James Moore, Box 277, Crumpler.

Hinton, W. Va.—Tomey Brown, 177 State Street.

Russell L. Carter, 109 Second Ave Ernest C. Daniel.

J. L. Daniels, 206 Hill Street. John H. Morris.

Albert D. Nelson, 121 Pleasant St. E. James Pack, 117 R. R. Avenue.

A. Paul Trent, 515 James Street. James P. Trent, 152 Pleasant St.

Nathan Trent, 515 James Street. Mullens, West Virginia—James Howard.

James H. Johnson. Williamston, W. Va.—A. Robertson, 117 W. 3rd Avenue

Washington, D. C.—A. Berrv, 1830 E Street.

Col. Chas. Young's Widow Given Increased Pension

Washington, April 20.—The pension received by Mrs. Charles Young, widow of the late Col. Charles Young, has been increased from \$50 to \$100 a month by the action of the pensions committee of the house of representatives. Several weeks ago the Defender carried in its editorial columns a request that the federal government enlarge the monthly allowance of the widow of this outstanding soldier. Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Howard university and Congressman Charles Brand of Ohio appeared before the committee in behalf of a bill introduced by Mr. Brand for the

purpose of increasing the pension. The complete detailed record of Col. Young's life as a soldier at West Point military academy and as a soldier in the 369th Central Postal Directory was reviewed by the committee. Dr. Scott stressed the disappointment which the soldier suffered because he was not permitted to serve overseas during the World War, and the resultant disappointment of members of his Race.

Soldiers - 1928

Officers

WAR DEPT'M'T KILLS TRAINING CAMP PROJECT

Major West Hamilton Ap-
peals To War Secretary
And President

ADJUTANT GENERAL
CITES LACK OF FUNDS

133 Boys Applied; Similar
Excuses Given For Three
Years

Unless President Cool-
idge or Secretary of War,
Davis interfere there will
be no Citizens' Military
Training Camp for colored
boys this year.

Announcement to this effect was
made June 28th by Lutz Wahl, ad-
jutant general of the War Depart-
ment to Maj. West A. Hamil-
ton, commanding the 428th Infantry.
General Wahl stated there were
no funds for this purpose.

Efforts of colored youths to secure
training in the Citizens' Military
Training Camp has met with one
rebuff or another since the war.

Under date of April 4th, 1928, Col.
C. H. Bridges writing from the Ad-
jutant General Department, told Ma-
jor Hamilton that a colored C. M. P.
unit is possible in this corps area
provided 50 applicants are accepted.
"In past years," said Colonel
Bridges, "this minimum number of
applicants has never been approach-
ed."

Colonel Hamilton Busy

With the knowledge of the War
Department and the assistance of
Major Harry O. Atwood, and Lieut.
Frederick L. Slade, were successful
this year in securing 133 applicants
from all sections of the country.
Thirty-three of these were from the
Third area and 22 from Washington
city alone.

Memoranda of this activity was
sent to the War Department and
under date of June 4, 1928, Colonel
Hamilton requested the Department
to state when and where the camp
was to be held.

General Wahl's Reply

General Wahl's reply of June 28th
to this letter was received exactly
two days before the Training Camp
opened at what was once Camp
Meade and is now Camp General
Leonard Wilson.

Major Atwood Speaks

Indicating how far Citizens' Mil-
itary Camps are important, Major
Atwood declared:

"The National Defense Act does
away with the Officers' Military
Training Camps of the future. In
the event of another war, it has been
ordered that all officers or troops be
taken from the reserve corps."

"The only way to get into the re-
serve corp is by way of the R. O.
T. C. units now maintained at How-
ard and Wilberforce Universities,
which sends out about 35 men a
year or the Citizens' Military Train-
ing Camps."

"At an expense of approximately
\$5,000,000 the government is going
to train 35,000 white boys. Accord-
ing to the ratio of population, the
colored people should expect 3,500
colored boys to secure similar train-
ing. We only asked for 50 and can-
not get that."

Not Discouraged

Colonel Hamilton said today that
he is not discouraged, although his
efforts to secure a Citizens' Military
Training Camp for colored boys was
extended over a period of years.

Asked if it were his views that the
War Department's policy is designed
to do away with colored officers, Col-
onel Hamilton declined to commit
himself.

It was pointed out, however, that
of the 80 reserved officers who served
in the World War now in Washing-
ton, 50 asked permission to attend
the Reserve Officers' Camp at Lake
Rover, Maryland, this month.

Permission, however, was granted
only to 25.

General Wahl's Statement

"The Corps Area Commanders
have reported that plans for the
conduct of the C. M. T., including
plans for the expenditure of funds
available for the purpose, have been
completed; that the funds allotted
for the conduct of the camps will
not accommodate more than the
quotas originally assigned; and that
quotas originally assigned have already
been filled. Furthermore, funds for the
purpose of calling Reserve officers to
active duty as C. M. T. C. instructors
have been obligated, thereby preclud-
ing the services of Reserve officers
at any additional camp. The estab-
lishment of a camp for colored men
would require readjustment of plans
which is impracticable at this late
date."

No Funds

"All funds for the establishment
and conduct of C. M. T. camps for
the number of trainees indicated by
the Congress have been allotted to
the various corps areas and other
pertinent agencies of the War De-
partment, and no funds are avail-
able in the War Department for the
purpose of calling additional Re-
serve officers to active duty as in-
structors."

LIEUTENANT J. E. CARTER RETIRED FROM U. S. ARMY

Severe Wound Sustained
In Battle Makes Him
Eligible Under Law

Lieutenant Justin E. Carter formerly
of the 370th U. S. Infantry, received
notice a few days ago from the United
States Veterans Bureau at Washing-
ton, D. C., that he had been awarded
retirement as a 1st Lieutenant pursu-
ant to the terms of the Tyson-Fitz-
gerald bill that was passed by Congress
on the 24th of last May.

Lieutenant Carter served as a 1st
Lieutenant in Company A, 370th U. S.
Infantry in France, and on October
9th, 1918 while holding a combat po-
sition in the Soisson sector on the
Aisne Canal, he was severely wounded
in battle, and it was because of this
severe wound that he was eligible for
retirement under the Tyson-Fitzgerald
bill.

The members of George L. Gile
Post No. 87, the American Legion fee
very proud of this act of the Veteran
Bureau, because Lt. Carter is a mem-
ber of that Post, and is its Finance
Officer. He is also the Commande-
er of John R. Tanner Camp No. 1
United Spanish War Veterans, and the
Worshipful Master of Universal Lodge
No. 65, F. and A. M., and Patriotic In-
structor of Silver Star Post No. 149;
Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is al-
so a member of the Disabled Ameri-
can Veterans, and the Military Order
of the Serpent.

The friends and comrades of Lt.
Carter are congratulating him, and
wishing him much happiness in his
new military status.

Soldiers- 1928

Organization of

Rocky Mount, N. C. Telegram
Saturday, April 28, 1928
**Negro Post Of American
Legion To Meet Sunday**

Several out of town speakers will appear on the program of the March Pitman post number 178 of the Negro American Legion at the Manhattan theatre tomorrow afternoon. It was announced this morning. The speakers will appear in behalf of disabled war veterans.

The post was only recently organized in Rocky Mount.

Lieutenant L. A. Oxley, vice-commander in North Carolina, and Louis Latham of Raleigh are on the program to speak. Officers of the post will also be installed at the meeting tomorrow afternoon. The public is invited to attend the program.

**OBSERVER
WASHINGTON, PA.**

JUL 2 1 1928

Colored Legion Men to Meet Sunday to Elect Convention Delegates

An important meeting of Woodson Asbury Post, No. 651, American Legion, colored, has been called by Post Commander Thornton Asbury to meet Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the post rooms in North Lincoln street. At this meeting delegates are to be elected to attend the state convention at Uniontown, Pa.

Asheville, N. C., Times
Sunday, June 24, 1928

NEGRO LEGION POST HERE REORGANIZES

John Boyden negro post of the American Legion met Friday night in the Y. M. I. building. This post inactive for over a year, voted for reorganization. After the opening of the post, Commander E. R. McKissick introduced Comrade Parke of Memphis, who told of work of his post. Responses were made by Asheville members. The next meeting will be held Friday, July 6.

Lumberton, N. C., Robesonian
Thursday, July 12, 1928
**BUSINESS MEETING
OF COLORED AMERICAN
LEGION POST**

Correspondence of The Robesonian. Lumberton, July 11—Roziar-Smith post No. 179 will hold a special business meeting at the colored graded school house Friday night, July 13. All members try to make

it your business to be there on time, and all members who have not got their membership cards please get them Friday night or before.

All ex-soldiers are invited to attend this meeting if you have not joined now is the time. The State convention is near at hand, Red Springs, Elrod, Rennert, we are looking for you Friday night. —James A. Graves, commander, L. S. Stephens, Adj.

Asheville, N. C., Press
Tuesday, May 1, 1928

COLORED VETERANS WILL REORGANIZE

**Spanish War Soldiers Will Have
Local Camp.**

The colored ex-soldiers of the Spanish-American War who reside in Savannah and vicinity are soon to hold a meeting at a time and place still to be decided upon.

The purpose of the meeting will be to reorganize the colored camp of Spanish-American War veterans which was mustered in about five years ago under a charter of the department of the Potomac.

Residing in this city and near about are a good many ex-soldiers of the 24th and 25th Infantry, 9th and 10th Cavalry and Volunteers who were in the service between the years 1898 and 1902, who are eligible comrades.

The old officers of the present camp have decided that an election of officers will be held as soon as the reorganization of said camp is completed.

An auxiliary will be organized and the mothers, wives and sisters and widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War are eligible to become members.

A national officer of the general staff will address the meeting.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
Monday, May 7, 1928

NEGRO LEGION TO MEET HERE

**Program Arranged for State
Gathering Wednesday
and Thursday.**

Addresses by State Commander
Albert L. Cox of Raleigh, National

Vice-Commander Paul R. Yount, and Miss Alice Gray, chairman of the welfare committee on children of the state department will feature the second annual post officers' conference of the negro division of the American Legion, North Carolina, to be held here May 9 and 10.

Announcements as to the program of the sessions were made tonight by Vice-Commander Lawrence A. Oxley of the division, Raleigh.

A public mass meeting has been arranged for Wednesday, May 9, at the second ward high school building at 8 o'clock in the evening when General Cox will speak. Those on the program include: Dr. H. L. McCrory, president of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Harry O'Connor Walker of the Col. Charles Young post No. 168; E. H. Cope, past commander, Morris L. Slaughter Post No. 128; Clarence O. Kuester, business manager of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; Dr. R. Tyson Winstead, commander of Marshall Pitman Post No. 178; Dr. H. H. Moore, Caesar R. Blake, Jr.; Dr. Sterling F. Hogans, Maurice L. Watts and Mrs. M. L. Bryant.

CONFERENCE THURSDAY.

The post officers' conference will be held on Thursday with Lieut. Oxley presiding and Major Younts and Miss Gray the principal speakers. Presentation of the trophy to the winning post in the division will be made at this session.

Delegates are expected to attend from post located at Wilmington, Wilson, New Bern, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Washington, N. C., Oxford, Charlotte, Concord, Louisbury, Durham, Henderson, Rocky Mount, Lumberton and Weldon.

There are 15 active posts in North Carolina today, Lieut. Oxley pointed out, with a membership of 500 veterans.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
Wednesday, May 16, 1928

NEGRO LEGION MEN TO STAGE BIG WAR PLAY

A realistic war spectacle entitled "Over the Top in No Man's Land," will be presented for the first time in the South in Nashville for benefit of the American Legion Post 159, colored, of Nashville. The New Castle Fire Works Company, New Castle, Pa., will present this show at the athletic base ball park at night July 20-21. It is not a motion picture and will bring into realistic action men who participated heroically in the world's greatest struggle.

The night scenes of the Marne, the breast works and wire entanglements and the expert handling of machine gun, artillery and other tools of modern warfare will be strikingly and realistically reproduced with actual fireworks.

By special permission a likeness of the war-time President, Governor

Horton, Mayor Howse and County Judge Litton Hickman will appear in fireworks immediately preceding the opening of the conflict. The post hopes by this effort to establish a permanent relief fund for its members.

Charlotte, N. C., News
Sunday, April 29, 1928

Negro Legion Post Officers to Meet in City May 9th

Officers of negroes' posts of the American Legion in this State will gather here May 9 for their annual two-day conference, which will be held at the auditorium of Second Ward High School, according to information obtained yesterday from Commander Shelton, of the local post of negro legionnaires.

Paul D. Younts, of Charlotte, national vice-commander of the Legion, and Clarence O. Kuester, business manager of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, will deliver addresses before this meeting. General Albert Cox, of Raleigh, commander of the North Carolina Department is expected to attend, and has promised to send definite advices in a few days to the local post. Lieutenant Oxley, leader of the affairs of the negroes' division of the Legion in this State, will have general charge of the conference. More than 100 post officers are expected to attend the meeting.

Soldiers-1929

Organization of

Kinston, N. C., Free Press

JAN 7 1928

NEGRO WAR VETS

Mass Meeting in Their Behalf at Raleigh 15th.

Raleigh, Jan. 7.—(Special).—A statewide mass meeting in behalf of the disabled negro veterans of the World War will be held in Raleigh Sunday afternoon, January 15, at 3 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, it was announced today by Lieut. L. A. Oxley, vice-commander of the American Legion. An interesting musical program has been arranged and Governor McLean and Gen. Albert L. Cox, state commander of the American Legion, have been invited to make addresses. "The beginning of 1928 finds thousands of negro war veterans, natives of North Carolina, patients in the United States veterans' hospitals at Tuskegee, Ala., Oteen, N. C., Norfolk, Va., and Battle Creek, Mich.," said Lieutenant Oxley in speaking of the meeting. "It is to stimulate interest in behalf of these disabled negro veterans and their dependent relatives that this meeting is being held."

NORTH CAROLINA LEGIONNAIRES IN STIRRING MEETING

Commander General Albert L. Cox Addresses Negro Comrades

Raleigh, N. C.—"What we accomplished in the great war will not have been worth while if we lose sight of those who, in our struggle, were permanently disabled—those who met worse than death for their is a living death," said General Albert L. Cox, State Commander of the American Legion, in an address to Negro Legionnaires and others assembled at the mass meeting held in the First Baptist church, Sunday afternoon,

January 1.

General Cox addressed the ex-soldiers as "my comrades and my friends" and praised the part the American Negro, man and woman, took in the war and has taken in the history of the South. "You are my comrades because I see before me men who with me had the privilege of wearing our country's uniform," he said. "You are my friends because I know you and you know me, because life has thrown us together."

The speaker urged the Negroes, especially the Negro veterans, to take advantage of the opportunities of peace and join in the Legion's peace program just as they did in the nation's war program.

There were about 1,000 white and Negro men and women at the mass meeting. The church has a regular capacity, including the seats in the gallery of 900 and a number of extra chairs had been placed in the side aisles. Every seat in the church was taken and the back of the church was filled with standing people.

Every other number on the program was a song, the majority of them being sung by Negro groups that have acquired wide reputation in this section of the country. The program was broadcast over station WPTF and, according to the indication of telephone calls received at the end of the meeting, was heard by a large outside audience.

The meeting opened with the singing of the Negro National Anthem, after which the colors were brought forward and the audience joined in singing "America." Rev. F. R. Meyers, of St. Augustine's, delivered the invocation after which the Trinity Male Quartet sang two Negro spirituals.

Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, State vice-commander of the American Legion in charge of the Negro division, the man who as retiring commander of the Charles T. Norwood Post No. 157, was chiefly responsible for the meeting, was first on the program.

"There were 20,601 North Carolina Negro men in the United States service during the war," said the vice commander as he outlined the purpose of the mass meeting. "Patriotism during a war is easy to arouse but afterwards it's easy to forget. This meeting has not been called to raise money but to crystalize your sentiment toward the disabled Negro veterans now in hospitals."

"We Negroes have been ever ready to die that this may be a better America but we should also take part in a living program that this should be a better America."

Following Lieutenant Oxley's short talk, John Moseley led a combined Negro choir and the audience in a swinging song, "Ain't Gonna Study

War No More."

Miss Louise Latham, of the faculty of Washington high school, read a paper on the "Negro Woman's Part in the World War." "But our biggest task, that of peace, is before us," she said. "The thing we must do is to live for America and to teach our children to be good law respecting citizens."

Outstanding of the entire musical program were two solos sung by Chas. Flax, St. Augustine bass. His "Go Down Moses" and "Somebody's Knocking At Your Door," sent both white and Negro hearers into a roar of applause.

Other groups on the music program were the Shaw University chorals, directed by Miss Abbie Logan, the St. Augustine's Music Club, and a chorus from Washington high school.

The name of Governor McLean appeared on the printed program but the State's chief executive sent word that he would be unable to attend. Lieutenant-Governor J. Elmer Long, sought as a substitute was also unable to be present.

Where Governor McLean was scheduled to talk, Lieutenant Oxley called Captain A. L. Fletcher, of Raleigh, to the rostrum and introduced him as the man who had done most toward starting Negro Legion Posts in this State. Captain Fletcher responded with a short statement to the effect that he believed the Legion would help the Negroes and the Negroes would help the Legion, that he had always supported Negro Legion work and intended to keep doing it.

Commander Cox and Vice Commander Oxley joined in the inauguration of the new officers of the local Negro Legion post. They are: Dr. M. L. Watts, commander; Frank Watson, vice commander; Hubert Towns, adjutant; J. S. Strickland, finance officer, and Charles James, service officer. General Cox then presented Lieutenant Oxley with a past-commander's medal and James G. Taylor with a past adjutant's medal.

The colors were retired and the meeting adjourned with the singing by everybody present, of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

40 and 8 Color Ban. General Cox Resignation

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24.—Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, commander of Race artillery units in France during the World war, has resigned from the Forty and Eight society in protest against a clause in the national constitution of the organization which prohibited membership of Race veterans of the World war.

DEMOCRACY TURNED EXCLUSIVE

The resignation of Brigadier General John R. Sherburne from the Forty and Eight honorary society, which is part of the American Legion, is announced this week. Gen. Sherburne who was commander of Negro artillery units in France during the World War, objects to the society's constitution with its clause prohibiting membership of Negro veterans.

Evidently riding in a French box car, labeled as capable of holding forty or eight horses, is reason enough to this war leader why veterans, regardless of color should belong to a society which commemorates that experience. The others who object to Negroes, after a brief spell during which they undertook to make the world safe for democracy, now feel the urge to show how little democracy means to them. Gen. Sherburne's protest is magnificent. The citadel of pig-headed egotism is a frail structure at best, certain to crumble with time. If this condemnation of one righteous man does not shake it to its fall, another will arise and still another, because no evil thing like it can stand.

NEWS
RICHMOND, VA.

APR 16 1928

INDUCT OFFICERS OF NEGRO V. F. W.

New Leaders of Veterans' Organization Are Ushered Into Office.

A large attendance featured the installation ceremonies of the Bernard Gibbs Post, No. 1490 (Negro), Veterans of Foreign Wars, at the post home, 1200 West Clay street, recently. Raymond J. Pacini, member of the council of administration of the V. F. W. in Virginia, installed the new officers of the post, being assisted by

Joseph F. Sunderland, junior vice-commander of Richmond Post, No. 1426.

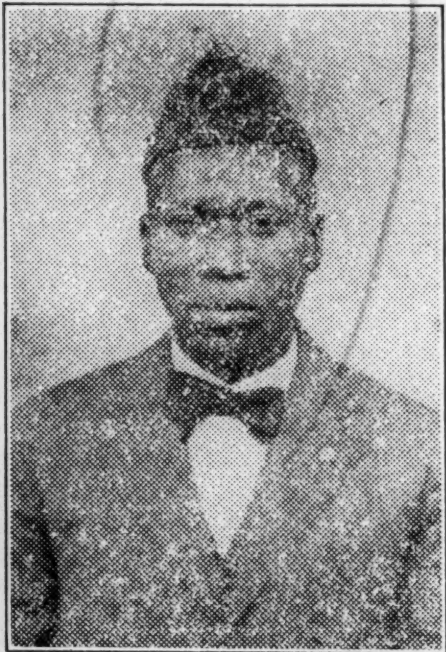
The officers of the Negro post are as follows: Commander, Eddie Carter; senior vice-commander, Benjamin F. Lewis; junior vice-commander, James A. Moore; quartermaster, Edgar Woolridge; adjutant, O. E. Butler.

The Negro veterans are making rapid strides in membership and are following close behind the white post in the city in membership.

The speakers of the evening were Raymond J. Pacini and Joseph F. Sunderland, who spoke of the importance of veteran organizations in Richmond and throughout the state, in which there are a number of Negro posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. After the regular business of installing the officers the post declared a membership drive throughout Jackson ward and other localities in the city. Many of the Negro veterans are those who have seen service in Cuba and

the Philippines during the Spanish-American war, but the majority of the members are those who have seen service in France during the late war. A woman's auxiliary to the post is to be formed in the near future, and it is expected that this organization will be very large in membership.

LOCAL LEGION POST GIVEN IMPETUS BY ALERT HEAD



GEORGE WESLEY WARRICK

The administration of the eighth commander of Tom Powell Post No. 77 of the American Legion, Comrade George Wesley Warrick, which has just closed, was one of the most successful that the local post has experienced in the nine years of its existence. Thus this veteran has figured prominently in the work of establishing one of the most representative bodies of the Race in St. Louis.

The career of Comrade Warrick runs like the story of a war hero. He was born in Birmingham, Ala., attending the public schools there and at Jackson, Tennessee. He served 2 enlistments in the Regular Army and when called for service to the World War from Erie Penn. October 25th 1917, arrived France December 13th, 1917 member of Company D-505 Engineers, among the first of American contingents to go across among the major engagements in which he participated, was St. Meheil and Thaircourt September 1918, was wounded at Fleury in October, 1918 and was sent to the base hospital at Clacremont in Southern France, discharged December 24th, 1918, and on his arrival home found that his wife and baby had died in the influenza epidemic in December, 1918.

Soon after Mr. Warrick returned from France he came to St. Louis where he joined the Tom Powell Post of the American Legion and had filled almost every office in the Post until his election as commander for the year 1927.

During his administration the Post had the largest membership

in its history, except under the administration of Louis Cloyd. He has been very active in the interest of the disabled veterans at the United States Veterans' Hospital at Jefferson Barracks, and has staged several shows for the entertainment of the veterans at the Barracks during the year and distributed Christmas presents for all our group. The Post during the year was very active in fostering the backyard-playground and awarded prizes among the children for best back-yard-playground for the year.

The Post has also taken steps to secure adequate swimming pools for Negro children of the City, and has secured the co-operation of several American Legion Posts (white) in the rural districts in bringing about the improvement of the school facilities of the Negro children in their respective communities.

During the tornado disaster in September the Tom Powell Post was the first organization on the scene, arriving 20 minutes after the disaster and was on duty continuously for the next ten days during which time bodies were dug up from under the ruins and houses were secured for the homeless, food and clothing were distributed by the Post.

The first survey of obtaining houses for Negroes was inaugurated by this Post. Too much credit cannot be given to Commander Warrick for his efficient work in organizing and securing the co-operation not only of every member of the American Legion who worked together as one man, but he co-operation of many other public spirited citizens.

The present Mrs. Warrick was the former Miss Bridget J. Traynor of Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Warrick have been very successful financially they own the beautiful three family apartment at 912 North Whittier Street where they reside and also own the property at 4234-4234a Cook Avenue for which they paid \$10,000.00 cash. Commander Marion Holiday, native son of St. Louis succeeded Commander Warrick.

LEGIONNAIRES OF NORTH CAROLINA IN EPIC MEETING

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 5—For the first time in the history of North Carolina, or anywhere it is thought, black and white members of a state division of the American Legion met

in a joint session here at the recent Legionnaire Convention. Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, of Raleigh, as one of the Vice-Commanders of the Department of North Carolina was accorded the courtesy and privilege of speaking on the general program of the Convention. The local press and high-ranking Legionnaires credited him with making the finest speech of the convention.

In his speech, Lt. Oxley declared that there are many accomplishments which lead encouragement to future affairs in the field of Negro Legion membership, as comprised in posts at Wilmington, Wilson, Asheville, New Bern, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Washington, Oxford, Charlotte, Concord, Louisburg, Durham, Henderson, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, Weldon, Greensboro, and Hickory.

Race Vets At Legion Conclave

Delegates of Eight States Attending Meeting of Heroes of Country. To Arrange Plans for Greater Activity

(Special) SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 10.—Eighty-five colored American delegates to the American Legion Convention, are in the city. They are from Missouri, W. Virginia, Kansas, Oregon, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Among the important topics to be taken up at the convention is the question of awakening the interest of a greater number of Negro ex-service men in the activities of the American Legion.

Entertainment for the Race Vets include a trip to Mexico.

Editor's note—Walter Lowe, commander of the local Tom Powell Post No. 77, perhaps the strongest colored post in the country from the point of number of members, is attending the legion meeting. He was elected delegate to the convention at Cape Girardeau in September.

Arizona American Legion Petitioned For Officers' Training For Negroes

New York, Sept. 6.—Nathan Stitch Post No. 51, of the American Legion at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, sent a petition signed by 50 of its members to the State Convention of the American Legion, urging full officers' training for Negroes at the Citizens Military Training Camps.

The petition, forwarded to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave. by V. H. Marchbanks, Warrant Officer in the U. S. Army, reads as follows:

"Whereas, The Negro has always furnished his full quota of officers and soldiers in all wars, expeditions and conflicts in which the United States has engaged since its earliest existence, and he will always be expected to do so,

"Whereas, the Citizens Military Training Camp does not admit, under its present system, the training of young colored men unless there is a sufficient number of qualified applicants to form a separate unit,

"Whereas, This system is unfair and unwarranted in states sparingly populated by Negroes,

"Whereas, The Negro's admission to the Citizens Military Training Camp is based upon his ability to obtain the necessary quota for a separate camp and whereas many sections of the United States do not include Negroes as residents in sufficient numbers for him to muster this necessary quota thereby depriving him of the benefit of this training.

"Be It Resolved, That the Hi School Law of the State where Citizens Military Training Camps are held shall govern the training camps and where there is not a sufficient number of qualified applicants of the Negro Race to form a separate unit in the Citizens Military Training Camp that Negro boys be permitted to train in units with other citizens and that the State Organization of the American Legion use its influence to this end.

"Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be brought to

the attention of the National Convention to be held at San Antonio Texas, in October, 1928."

Warrant Officer Marchbanks informs the N. A. A. C. P. that white boys at the Arizona training camps "have been instructed in the rudiments of soldiering by enlisted men of the 10th Calvary and 25th Infantry," both of them Negro units.

Robert W. Bagnall, Acting Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. is writing to the War Department enclosing a copy of the petition and urging favorable action upon it

OBSERVER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OCT 28 1928

OXLEY RE-APPOINTED TO HEAD NEGRO LEGION MEN

(Special to The Charlotte Observer) RALEIGH, Oct. 27. — R. Gregg Cherry, commander American Legion, today announced the reappointment of Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, of Raleigh, as department vice commander.

Lieut. Oxley will have responsibility for the Legion's program among negro veterans in North Carolina. In appointing Lieut. Oxley, Captain Cherry commended "the splendid work carried on in the interest of negro veterans in the department."

(Durham, N. C. Herald-Sunday, May 6, 1928)

NEGRO VETERANS TO MEET IN CHARLOTTE

Annual Convention Will Be Held Wednesday and Thursday; Durham Has Post

Programs and announcements of the second annual post officers' conference, department of North Carolina, Negro division, the American Legion, have been sent out by Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, department vice commander. The conference will meet in Charlotte May 9-10.

There are 15 active Negro posts of the Legion in North Carolina with an approximate membership of 500. The posts are located in Wilmington, Wilson, New Bern, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Washington, Oxford, Charlotte, Concord, Louisburg, Durham, Henderson, Rocky Mount, Lumberton and Weldon.

A busy program has been arranged for the conference with addresses by prominent white legionnaires as well as colored having places.

Soldiers-1928.

Regiments, Regular Army

URGES NEGROES TO DEMAND INCREASE OF COLORED TROOPS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The same condition exists. "An (ANP)—"The Negro has been de-analysis of the various National Guard Units," declared Sergeant Reynolds. "will show that there population, to acquire his due are 2,591 Negroes on the roster measure and standing of military of the National Guard Units," efficiency," declared Elijah Reynolds, Master-sergeant, U. S. Army, retired, in discussing the Negroes in the combat class in training and preparedness as enouching, that the colored man is wholely in the National Defense Act. By unprepared to render his country "Prior to the enactment of the very efficient service in the event National Defense Act, there were of a war time emergency. It would in the Regular Army of the United States, two regiments of infantry of colored troops, the 24th, drawn from the 12,000,000 and 25th, and two cavalry regiments, the 9th and 10th, with several detachments distributed throughout the various service schools and other stations of the country," continued the retired army man.

"When the National Defense Act became a law, no provision were made to increase the number of colored regiments in the Army. This neglect, by no means deliberate, deprived the Negro of military training essential to his capable handling of himself in time of possible war with any degree of credit to himself and to his country."

Sergeant Reynolds pointed out that the act set the peace time strength of the Regular Army at 118,597, of which number there are only 4,032 Negroes. Of this total number of colored troops the sergeant declares, "It is entirely safe to say that not more than 3,000 of these are considered as combat troops, the others performing duties of a non-combatant nature. Thus, we find," he said, "representing the 12,000,000 people, approximately ten per cent of the country's population, not more than 3,000 combat troops in the Regular Army, who could be counted upon through training to serve as first line of defense in case of emergency. This number is considerably below the number of troops employed before the National Defense Act became a law and prior to the World War."

Same Condition Exists in National Army

Turning to the Nation's Second line of defense, the National

federalized and completely officered by colored men. Col. Otis B. Duncan, commanding officer of the regiment, a stalwart leader and a soldier, told newspaper reporters that his command is second to none in the United States.

Last Thursday night, the entire 8th Regiment, including its famous band, under command of Lieut. James Tucker, turned out for inspection by the Chief of Staff of the 23rd Division, Major General Roy Keehan and staff.

Promptly at 8:30 the regiment was called to attention and swiftly to the time of the music of the famous military band they marched in review. They marched with arms, many of them had seen services overseas. As the various companies neared the reviewing officers the command "Eyes Right" was given and with a quick military precision all eyes turned toward the commanding general.

Call to Arms

With America sending Marines to Nicaragua it is necessary for every unit of Uncle Sam's defense to be prepared for the command that might be given in the event it becomes necessary for America to call upon her national defense.

When the 8th Regiment was called to arms Thursday night, machine guns, trench mortars, rifles, pistols, hand grenades and other weapons of modern warfare were inspected. According to the inspecting officers all equipment was in first class condition and was ready to be used to combat the enemy.

Praises Eighth

Major Gen. Keehan was loud in his praise for the 8th Infantry. He told reporters that the regiment deserves much praise for the splendid condition of its men.

10th Cavalry Inspected

Last week the 10th Cavalry, located in Arizona, and all other colored units of the U. S. Army, was inspected by their various Division leaders. All made a creditable showing.

Tenth Cavalry Assigned Machine Gun Outfit

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.—The 10th Cavalry, stationed here, by a recent order of the War Department, will be reorganized to increase by one-third the machine gun and fire power of the mounted units. The order provides the cavalry regiment with a machine gun troop and assigns the present brigade machine gun squadrons and service troops.

STAR

SEP 17 1928

NEGRO REGIMENT DOES GOOD WORK

"Fighting 15th" Sets New Mark at Camp Smith Where 1,000 Men Are Training

HAS 90 P. C. ATTENDANCE

No Soldiers Are Ill and None in the Guardhouse—Staged Field Meet

New York's only Negro regiment, the 369th Infantry, has passed its first week in camp with progress beyond every other year. The "Fighting Fifteenth," its old designation, is fast coming back to its efficient war status. No other brigade occupying this area can boast a cleaner camp. The streets shine and the appearance of the soldiers, if possible, excels this. The Negro's pride in his uniform is a thing of history, and this outfit is making history again.

With 1,000 men in camp—its greatest post-war strength—the regiment shows 90 per cent. attendance, rating about third in the State. In the matter of machine gunnery it not only has exceeded its own record but has stepped up among the State leaders with forty-six qualifications. Then along comes Captain Chauncey M. Hopper and scores a new State record with the auto-rifle, shooting 472 out of a possible 500. Captain Hooper, in addition, qualified with both the rifle and revolver. A total of ten auto-riflemen qualified.

100 Per Cent Increase With Rifles

In rifle marksmanship 100 per cent. increase over last year was made when fifty-three soldiers handed in their passing cards. The feature of this command has always been its handling of the bayonet and the results obtained over the difficult course laid out for that weapon. With the added withdrawal requirements, only forty-three qualifications were accomplished. The

rifle returns showed four experts, eight sharpshooters and twenty-one marksmen—a decided increase over former years.

Staged-Field Meet

This is especially commendable, as Captain Atkins is also athletic officer and staged a track and field meet yesterday, following Veterans' Day celebration. Lieutenant Colonel John G. Grimley says 3,000 visitors, mostly from Harlem, will be in camp for this occasion. At evening parade the George P. Davis Post, American Legion, will give a silver cup to be competed for as a prize in general efficiency.

The annual entertainment and show by the regiment was held in the Hostess House Saturday evening. Never since the famous Jim Europe's time has the outfit had such a band as Warrant Officer Jacob Porter is now leading. With the drum corps it numbers fifty-eight pieces and it furnished the music for the so-called "Whoopie."

Captain William G. Herbert of Regimental Headquarters Company turned in expert cards with the rifle and revolver only to be excelled by Captain Daniel L. Bally of Company K who passed with the rifle, revolver and auto-rifle. The excellent improvement shown with the auto-rifle throughout the command is attributable to Captain Martin A. Sutton's instruction in the weapon.

Parades Are Features

Particular attention has been paid to ceremonies and evening parades. Guided by the regular army instructors—Major Matthews, Captains Hibbard, Mayberry, Payne, Burns and Baxter—the daily parades are outstanding features. Each field officer is given an opportunity to command the regiment and Colonel William A. Taylor, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Grimley, corrects errors. Major Euston F. Edmunds commanded last evening and was honored by having the supply officer, Captain Maynard K. Edmunds on parade for the first time in three years.

UNION

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUN 10 1928
FOUR REGIMENTS OPEN
TO NEGRO ENLISTMENT

Two infantry and two cavalry regiments, in addition to a number of school and service detachments are open to enlistment for Negroes, according to a statement issued recently

by Maj-Gen Lutz Wahl, the adjutant general of the army. He adds, however, that the question of accepting an applicant for any of these regiments or detachments depends on whether or not there is a vacancy for the would-be recruit, and whether there are transportation funds available to send him to the station of the command.

The 24th infantry, at Fort Benning, Ga., the 25th infantry, at Nogales, Ariz., the 9th cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kan., and the 10th cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., comprise the regiments, and the detachments are stationed at the military academy at West Point, at the Army War college at Washington and at various other schools in the continental United States.

150 MEMBERS OF

369th INFANTRY

AT CAMP SMITH

Harlem's Own Regiment

Under Col. Taylor

Left Sunday

The stirring days of 1917-18 were recalled in Harlem last Sunday when nearly 1,000 officers and members of the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. paraded from the armory on West 143rd street down Lenox avenue to 125th street, and through 125th street to the New York Central station. The regiment was leaving for its annual field training of 2 weeks at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.

The boys led by the famous 369th Infantry band, Lieut. Jacob Porter, director, and Col. William A. Taylor, commander of the regiment. Thousands of people lined the streets and apartment buildings to bid them farewell.

Sunday, September 16, will be a big day at Camp Smith, as a large number of New Yorkers will journey to Peekskill to see relatives and friends.

The George P. Davis Post, No. 116, American Legion, is conducting a bus party out to the camp and will present the regiment with a trophy. Their buses will leave the Brooklyn Elks Home, 1068 Fulton street, at 8 a. m. and the 369th Infantry armory, 30 West 143rd street, at 8:30. In addition to the buses, a large number of friends will make the trip in their private cars.

369th Infantry

Voted \$750,000

To Be Used to Erect Administration and Office Building

The armory board of the City of New York announced Thursday through its secretary, John B. Trainer, the adoption of a resolution providing for an administration building and officers' quarters as an addition to the 369th Infantry adjoining the site of the present drill hall of that outfit on West 143d street between Lenox and Fifth avenues.

The new structure when completed will be a combination armory and civic center, four stories high, of brick and limestone, and will cost approximately \$750,000. The new building will contain company rooms, locker rooms, officers' quarters and a community meeting place for the residents of Harlem.

The resolution of the armory board was offered by General Charles W. Berry, City Controller who made a favorable report recommending that the board take action.

Following the meeting of the board, General Berry recalled the service rendered by the 369th Infantry in the World War, and said their valorous deeds will long be remembered by a grateful people. The general recalled that the entire regiment was decorated by the French Government, having fought side by side with the French armies.

The regiment and its colors were decorated with the Croix de Guerre, the general continued, and the outfit was among the first of the American Expeditionary Forces to enter Germany—a sort of courtesy extended to the regiment by the Allied Armies in recognition of 195 days of service in the trenches, during which its casualties were very heavy.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

SEP 23 1928

Negro Troops Win

Praise of Colonel

Nine hundred and fifty members of the 369th Infantry Regiment, New York National Guard, will return home today after closing their Summer encampment at Camp Smith, Peekskill. Colonel W. A. Taylor, white commander of the regiment is pleased with the improvement they made in qualification tests this season, compared with the record of previous encampments. Final inspection of the troops was completed yesterday.